MANHATTAN BEACH-Rice's Evangeline and Pain's OR'S PLEASURE PALACE-Vaudevilla TERRACE GARDEN-Black Hussar.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1896.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Matthew Izmirlian, the Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople, has resigned. Lisbon newspapers declare that Great Britain has recognized Brazil as the owner of Trinidade. = Serious tax riots are reported throughout the province of Valencia, in Spain. = ported in European court circles that King George will abdicate if the Powers compel Greece to give up her claim upon Crete.

DOMESTIC.-Major McKinley received large number of encouraging messages from all parts of the country. — John B. Hinckson, a candidate for Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in Pennsylvania, announced that ne would resign, as he could not support the Chicago platform. - One man was killed and five were severely wounded in a fight between Democrats and Populists in Alabama. = State conventions were States, including Republican conventions at Milwaukee, Wis., and Grand Rapids, Mich == Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr opened the Republican campaign in Nebraska by a speech at Lincoln. --- The Emerald beat the Colonis in the run of the New-Yacht Club fleet from New-London to Newport.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Mr. Hanna, it was announced, would likely start home to-day. - Chairman Jones of the Democratic Rational Committee made a brief visit to this city. == Mrs. Henry E. Abbey sued her husband for a separation. === The funeral of Annie Bock was held at her home; the police have no clew to the identity of her murderer. == The Police Commissioners awarded the contract for election advertising. ==== Brooklyn beat Philadelphia at baseball by 8 to 3. Stocks were dull and irregular.

WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day Cloudy, with thunder showers to-night. Cooler to-night. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 92 degrees; lowest, 78; average, 85%.

Buyers of The Tribune will confer a favor by reporting to the Business Office of this paper, 154 Nassau St., every case of failure of a train boy or newsdealer to have The Tribune on sale.

residuate to have The Tribune on sale.

Persons going out of town, either to summer resorts or their country homes, can have The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for 11 per month or \$2.50 for three months.

Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$2 per month or \$5.50 for three months, foreign postage prepaid. The address can be changed as often as desired.

The Brooklyn man, or the New-Jersey man, away from home, can get his home news in The Tribune, every day of the week, no matter where he is in America or abroad. No other New-York paper prints the Brooklyn and New-Jersey news in its regular city and mail editions. Two papers for the expense of one. for the expense of one.

There is reason to hope that ex-President Harrison may be one of the speakers at the opening meeting of the campaign in this city. In that case, a most auspicious beginning of the canvass here will be assured. General Harrison has refused to give his views to newspaper men since the conventions met, reserving what he had to say until he should speak after full deliberation to the whole country. While his first speech would command universal attention wherever delivered, there is no platform from which he could speak with greater force and influence than one in the chief city of the continent.

Some light on the current discussion as to the advisability of establishing a school for truants in this city is furnished by the experience of Brooklyn, where a school of this kind has been under the control of the educational authorities for the last year. The results are declared to be excellent. Of the boys committed to the school during the year more than half were released on probation, and only two of these were sent back, while others are said by their friends to have become "little gentlemen" in consequence of their restraint for a few weeks or months. An ounce of experience in such a matter is of more value than a pound of theorizing.

William F. Sheehan has cut the Gordian knot, or, at any rate, suggested a method of cutting it that will at once impress his admirers anew with his remarkable political acumen. "It may he says, "that Mr. Bryan will rise equal to occasion and decline the nomination of the ulist party, and accept the nomination of "the Democratic party on a platform of his own. broad enough and patriotic enough to bring back into the fold Democrats who are now

"wavering in their loyalty to the cause." could be more adroit and subtle? Having perused this deliverance of Sheehan's, it will e astonishing if the Boy Orator does not at once destroy the completed draft of his Madison Square speech and set about the preparation of another which shall contain "a platform of his own" equal to the things which "Blue-eyed Billy" would have it accomplish.

Mr. "Tom" Watson doesn't mean to be crowded off the Populist ticket without making a strenuous attempt to retain the place in which he was put by the St. Louis Convention. He strongly suspects that Chairman Jones has set up a job to freeze him out, and naturally has no kind feeling toward the man who is supposed to be running the Democratic campaign. Watson has taken the field betimes, with blood in his eye and ready for a rough-and-tumble fight. The occasion is one for the exercise of nice diplomacy, if an open rupture is to be warded off. From this point of view it looks as if Watson was more than ready to cast Bryan overboard, and with his friends to set up a complete ticket for the "Middle-of-the-Road" faction and all others who can be drawn to its support.

The Populists of this State have had no difficulty in finding out just what they want from the Democratic party, and think they will have no difficulty in exacting their conditions and making a combine in behalf of Bryan and free silver. All they ask is two Presidential Electors and one Congressman. This is the statement frankly made by Lawrence J. McParlin, secretary of the Populist State Committee, who plainly thinks such a bargain as he has proposed proper and praiseworthy. Mr. McParlin is of a apperul and buoyant disposition, and is confident that before the Democratic Convention meets the Populist sentiment will gain such momentum in the State that fusion will be a certainty.

IT HAS COME TO STAY.

Governor Morton has just determined upon a revision of the Civil Service rules of the State with a view to bringing the practice of the Civil Service Commission and the departments into full accord with the spirit of the Constitution. This is a wise action. There has been too much disposition manifested to play with the subject of Civil Service Reform and to evade on one pretence or another the fundamental law of the State which the Governor, following the Court of Appeals, declares to be self-executing and binding upon all officers. It is time that the Republican administration in New-York put itself squarely on record in favor of the strict enforcement of the Constitution, and set its face against the efforts of spoilsmen to use the party organization to make a mockery of the merit system. Civil Service Reform is not popular with poli-

ticians of the baser sort, and, unfortunately, politicians of the baser sort are those most active in affairs, who are out and at work before others have more than half realized that there is anything to work for. Men of this class have done their best to prevent the Republican party from keeping its pledges of devotion to Civil Service Reform and from obeying the plain meaning of the law. They are still at it. One of the most notorious spoilsmen in the State dares to ask the Republicans to make him Governor, and asks with such persistency as to trouble his own associates and leaders, who fear his unsavory record, even if they do approve his sentiments. A candidate for Governor, seriously talked of, for whom several delegations to the State Convention have been instructed, is George W. Aldridge. This is the same George W. Aldridge who was appointed Superintendent of Public Works in the face of protests from Civil Service Reformers in all parts of the State; who as Superintendent of Public Works persisted in appointing subordinates without examination, notwithstanding warnings that his action was unconstitutional; who refused to obey the Governor and the Civil Service Commission and have his appointees examined; who sought to evade the mandate of the Constitution and then to defy it; who, after the Court of Appeals had decided he was acting wrongfully, tried to make the State one his illegally named subordinates, and who when the Controller refused to be made a party to reimbursing him for his own wrongdoing, attempted and still attempts to get the Legis lature to pay him for wilfully violating the Constitution. This is the same George W. Aldridge who is ruthlessly using all the patronage of the canals to procure delegates to the State Conven-

Now Civil Service Reform has come to stay. Its progress in the Nation has been steady. President after President has extended the ap plication of the merit system until it now covers practically the whole field of Federal service. No President will ever go back to the spoils system. The National platform of the Republican party declares unequivocally for the reform. The party of the State is committed to it. The great body of the people want it. A Republican Constitutional Convention gave it a place in the fundamental law. It is going to stay there for the next twenty years, whether the politicians like it or not. The true policy of the Republican party is to accept these facts, and, as it has been the principal promoter of Civil Service Reform in the past, become its champion in the future. So will it commend itself to the favor of the honest sense of the community, which, in spite of all politicians may do, punishes or rewards parties according to their deeds. Any other course will be kicking against the pricks. Civil Service Reform is inevitable, it is a part of the principles of the Republican National party. It will be as bad in policy as in morals for the party in the State to be false to that principle or to ask support for candidates who are its enemies.

BRITISH VIEWS ON ARBITRATION.

British comments on the arbitration correspondence between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Olney are interesting, if not always judicious. Some are sadly ill-conceived as, for example that of "The London Globe." That paper complains that British experiences of arbitration with the United States "have been uniformly discouraging" The Alabama award was, it thinks, excessive; and then it adds this astounding statement: "More recent is the case of the Behring Sea arbitration. The award in this "case was adverse to the United States, but the "amount payable to Great Britain under this de-"cision has not yet been received, and has been "so far repudiated." It seems incomprehensible that "The Globe" should not be aware that its words are a gross and groundless libel upon this Nation, that there was no pecuniary "award" whatever in that case, that there is therefore no "amount payable to Great Britain under this decision," and that there has been and, of course, could be nothing "repudiated." This country has fulfilled its obligations in that case as fully and as scrupulously as Great Britain did in the Alabama case. The facts are so well known, in England as well as here, that "The Globe's" perversion of them will probably do little barm. malice, it is to be deplored as calculated to do

If we turn to the great provincial journals, which have been said with much reason to express public sentiment more accurately than those of London, we find a variety of opinions. "The Liverpool Post" thinks "the prospect of an 'amicable settlement of all questions between "the two Governments is very promising," and in regard to Venezuela is glad to see Lord Salisbury no longer reckons the Schomburgk line a

peace and comity.

whether Lord Salisbury does not draw too closely the limits of permissible arbitration in Venezuela. "The Sheffleld Independent" is afraid of "American political trickery," and urges the British Government to proceed slowly. "The Leeds Mercury" reports a strong popular sentiment in Great Britain against any war or unfriendliness between that country and this, and thinks the disposition to resort to arbitration is sincere on both sides, and will be successful. "The Dundee Advertiser" fears an arbitration treaty with the United States may lead to much baggling with "some of the petty communities to whom"-as it perversely imagines-"the United States plays the part of protector." Still, it thinks it would be a sin to let slip wholly this opportunity of concluding an agreement of perpetual amity between the two great nations. "The Birmingham Post," which may be regarded as reflecting Mr. Chamberlain's views, vigorously thumps a man of straw, declaring that Great Britain cannot agree in advance to submit grave questions involving "her honor and the integrity of her territories" to be submitted to a possibly prejudiced court of arbitration. Like the poet's katydid, this estimable journal sometimes says "an undisputed thing in such a "The Liverpool Courier" frankly solemn way." recognizes that there are two sides to the Venezuelan dispute, and that the Venezuelans honestly believe themselves to be in the right. The most thoughtful and, we are inclined to

think, most satisfactory discussion of the whole general subject appears in "The Spectator" of London. That journal lays down four principles which it deems essential to an acceptable treaty of arbitration. These are: First, exclusion of points held by a Power to involve its honor and integrity; second, inclusion of all other points whatsoever; third, constitution of a court which will win the confidence and respect of both nations, and, fourth, endowment of the court with power to come to an absolute and final decision on any matter laid before it. The first two of these agree with Mr. Olney's plan much more nearly than with Lord Salisbury's. Indeed, "The Spectator" explicitly dissents from the latter's scheme of restricting and scheduling arbitrable questions. On the third there is theoretical agreement all around; but when we come to practical details "The Spectator" favors the appointment simply of three Supreme Court Judges from each country, one of the six being chosen president, who should have an extra casting vote in case of a tie; and it objects to Mr. Olney's plan of having the six add to their number three other jurists. "We do not want," it says, "three pedantic foreigners to intermed-"dle in our affairs, and if men of Anglo-Saxon "blood are chosen, who is to have the odd man, "we or the Americans?" Finally, on the fourth point, "The Spectator" agrees with Mr. Olney that a majority vote of the court should be de cisive and final, and regards Lord Salisbury's demand for a unanimous or all but unanimous

vote as unacceptable. Such utterances as that of "The Spectator" are of inestimable value, both as educators of public opinion and as practical suggestions to statesmen who have the negotiations in hand. The plan proposed is not, in all its details, perfect, though perhaps more nearly so than either of those officially put forward. Its four car dinal principles will doubtless, however, be gen erally regarded as just and sound, and as fur nishing a suitable basis for such a treaty of arbitration as is now sought to be negotiated. Voluntary arbitration of all questions not in volving the honor and integrity of a nation, be fore a tribunal commanding full confidence and empowered to give a final decision in every case submitted to it, should not, after all, be a difficult thing to attain. "The Spectator" thinks a workable treaty might be concluded within the next six months. If all men of light and leading on both sides of the ocean would address themselves to the matter in the reasonable and intelligent spirit displayed by "The Spectator," even that estimate might not prove too op

SILVER AND PRICES.

The course of prices th's year presents a problem which those are bound to face with candor who believe that silver demonetization h caused the fall in prices throughout the world. If withdrawal from use of "half the world's stock of money metals" has doubled the purchasing power of gold, as silver theorists assert, if the fall of silver through its disuse is the cause of low prices of commodities, whether brought from India or not, then the alleged effect must have been the same in nature if not in degree throughout the commercial world. But for more than a year British prices have been gradually rising, while prices in this country have been falling. For British prices the tables of "The London Economist" are taken with its "index number" reckoned for each date in percentage to that of January 1, 1860. For American prices tables covering over three hundred articles, of which details were given in a statement April 13, are also used in the form of ratio to prices of the same articles January 1, 1860. The result is that British prices have advanced 2.1 per cent in the aggregate since March 1, 1895, while American prices have fallen since that date 11.4 per cent.

The problem for silver theorists is first to explain why demonetization of silver produces so great a fall here but none in Great Britain. If exchange on India is the secret, British prices would be first and most affected. It may be supposed that American prices were relatively higher a year ago, but, in fact, they were rela tively lower than British prices-68.97 per cent of prices here in 1860, while the British ratio was 70.80 per cent of prices there in 1860. It will be found still more difficult for silver theorists to explain why American prices have fallen 11.4 per cent since March 1, 1895, while the price of silver bullion has risen from an average of 27.47 pence in February and 28.35 pence in March, 1895, to 31.46 pence in July, 1896. The effect of temporary speculative influences is eliminated by using averages of daily quotations for entire months, but silver has advanced 14.5 per cent in the sixteen months ending July 1, 1896, while British commodities have advanced only 2.1 per cent, and American commodities have declined 11.4 per cent. One would think that even the most obstinate silver theorist would have his eyes opened by such glaring contrasts, of which the menetary history of the

last twenty years is full. To find the true explanation of these changes in prices it is necessary to go back to the election of 1892. In the month prior to that election British and American prices stood at practically the same ratio to those of 1860, the British ratio being 76.26 and the American 76.32. Both had declined the same proportion in thirty-two years; consumers in both countries had shared equally he benefits of advance in science and invention and the cheapening of production and trans portation. Then came the vote for a change and from October, 1892, to July 1, 1896, British prices have fallen 5.2 per cent, while American have fallen 19.9 per cent. The prostration of business and prices in this country, with which Nevertheless, whether made in ignorance or in Great Britain deals most largely, is of itself enough to explain the small decline in British serious mischief to the cause of international prices, but the fall here has been greatest within the sixteen months ending July 1, in which British prices were slowly recovering. The explanation which the events themselves suggest to every mind is that American industries have been prostrated by increased foreign competition under a Democratic tariff, but have been most depressed during the last year and a half, since it became clear that no revision of the

revenue laws would be reached until after a

Presidential election, while British prices have

fetich. "The Manchester Guardian" asks | slightly advanced in the assurance that foreign advantages in this market would not be swept away, as the election in the fall of 1894 led many to expect, by the emphatic verdict of the people against the Democratic policy.

It will be seen that the facts themselves suggest that explanation, but entirely fail to accord with any theory which ascribes important influence to the price of silver. Neither can it be said that monetary agitation and uncertainty have been the main cause of depression, because that uncertainty and the consequent alarm were greatest before the repeal of the Sherman clause in 1893, but American prices are much lower than they were even in the depth of that year's panic. And, going back still further, it appears that under the McKinley act-from October, 1890, to the adverse election of 1892-American prices scarcely changed, the ratio to 1860 de clining only three-tenths of 1 per cent, while British prices, in part because of the curtailment of sales to this country, declined 9.1 per cent. Here, again, the silver theorist is shut out by the facts, for silver fell in the same period 27.5 per cent, while British prices fell only a third as much and American prices practically not at all.

PRESERVE THE RECORD.

The Chicago Convention of the Repudiation League, which nominated W. J. Bryan for President and Arthur Sewall for Vice-President of the United States, adopted on July 9, 1896, the following resolution:

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the nid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract."

It is well to keep this fact in mind, for the Repudiation League now appears to have added falsification of records to its other activities, and there is no telling what form its platform may presently be "faked" into by the Revision Committee which now has it in charge.

IN A HOLE OF ITS OWN DIGGING.

The Police Board, having recently asked the newspapers of this city to help it evade the law governing the election advertising, met yesterday to award the contract. It was naturally supposed that the award would be based upon the bids, and that inasmuch as the Board has claimed praise for saving money by violating the statute, the lowest Republican and the lowest Democratic bidder would obtain the contract. But singularly enough, upon the suggestion of the president, "The Mercury" was summarily excluded from the list of bidders, though its offer was far lower than that of its nearest competitor, and the election advertising was thereupon assigned to "The Morning Advertiser" and "The Times." It is true that "The Mercury" is in the hands of a receiver, but so also is "The Times." Why this invidious distinction between friends n adversity?

There is another question which may be put to the Board with entire propriety, and possibly with considerable emphasis by one of the unsuc cessful bidders. The law which, in the first instance, was pompously evaded on a pretext of economy by the solicitation of bids for the election advertising, seems to have been violated also by the Police Board in the awarding of the contract. The law provides that the election notices shall be advertised in one Republican and one Democratic paper. In pointing out this fact "The Journal" invited the attention of the Police Board to the interesting circumstance that it is the only Democratic morning newspaper printed in New-York City; but in spite of this pertinent reminder, "The Journal's" bid was promptly rejected. It appears to us that our contemporary has a sufficient cause for asking the courts to compel the Police Board to obey the law, or possibly for bringing a suit for damages, and we should not be greatly surprised to learn that it had taken this course, though we are doubtful about advising it to do so, for the Board's credit is notoriously bad.

In any case the Police Board, as the result of its disingenuous and illegal bid for applause and popularity, now finds itself in a ridiculous tion. Even after arbitrarily excluding "The Mercury," and thus convicting itself of an original absurdity, it considers itself reduced to the necessity of awarding the election advertising to newspapers whose condition and relations to the public are such as to make their selection for this purpose equivalent to a practical nullification of the law's intent. It is a disagreeable, though perhaps a wholesome ex-

AN IMPOSSIBLE STORY. Grievous injustice is surely being done to a

good man in a current report concerning the Rev. Dr. Talmage. In speaking of the repudiation campaign started by the Chicago Convention, "I do not believe," he is alleged to have said, "that in the success of that movement the country will greatly suffer." To the vast multitudes in Brooklyn, Washington, Jerusalem and elsewhere, who know him well and appreciate his sterling integrity, no contradiction of this scandalous story is necessary. But there may be those, here and there, who do not thus know him, and who may even have been led, by irreverent lampoons and caricatures, to suppose him to be capable of such an utterance. their account, therefore, it is well to nip this libel in the bud, and to say, authoritatively, that it is impossible that he should ever have said such a thing.

This denial may be made with the utmost confidence, not waiting for the indignant repudiation of the rumor which must quickly come from Dr. Talmage himself, but merely relying upon the nature of the case for proof. Dr. Talmage is an orthodox Christian minister. believes implicitly in the Ten Commandments, the Eighth included. Repudiation is theft. How, then, could be be its apologist? Theft is sin. He has been preaching against sin nearly all his life. He has, no doubt, preached upon the texts, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people," and "Thou "shalt have a perfect and just weight, a per-"fect and just measure thou shalt have." What a palpable absurdity, as well as a monstrous wrong, it is to accuse him of saying that the Nation's commission of the sin of universal theft and the establishment of a false weight and an unjust measure would not cause the country greatly to suffer!

Perhaps it will make the preposterous character of this report more obvious-if that be necessary-to imagine the principle applied to some specific case in which Dr. Talmage would personally be concerned. Suppose, for example, his congregation were heavily in debt to the builders of their house of worship, and proposed to repudiate a portion of that indebtedness and to force the builders to be satisfied with fiftythree cents on the dollar. Is it for a moment supposable that he would assent to such a scheme, and would say, "I do not believe that in the success of this movement the church "will greatly suffer"? Any one who knows him, and is familiar with his career and teachings, can readily imagine the righteous wrath with which he would denounce such a proposition, and rebuke, chastise and excoriate the authors of it. Or if his church tried to repudiate and cheat him out of half his salary, it is easy to believe that his feelings would be more of sorrow for the sin of the church than of wrath for the personal loss inflicted upon him.

No; it is impossible that Dr. Talmage should ever have said the shameful thing that is at-

tributed to him. He is too sincere a preacher of righteousness. His moral fibre is too robust. His spiritual vision is too clear. He is too well able to foresee the disastrous results of juggling with debts, either private or public, and of mak ing either personal or National compromise with sin. He could no more have said he did not believe the country would greatly suffer in the success of wholesale repudiation and rascality than he could have said he did not believe a man would greatly suffer in living a life of sfn and dying impenitent. Count him on the side of truth and honor, every time, and in this particular case on the side of sound money, cash down, and a hundred cents to the dollar.

A NOVEL BANK OF DEPOSIT.

The bustle has not commonly been used as a bank of deposit, though the recently deceased Miss Delia McGlenn, of Block Island, employed hers for that purpose, and it was only by accident that the balance to her credit which the receptacle contained, amounting to \$25,000, was discovered. Following the death of its possessor it had been thrown away as an object which had exhausted its ornamental capabilities and survived all its possible usefulness. It was cast out on a dust heap awaiting the attention of the passing Block Island goat, and it was only by the curiosity of a female servant anxious to see what the article contained that its hoard was revealed. The incident will invite searching attention to the cast-off bustles, particularly of elderly Block Island women, but it is doubtful if any containing such a large deposit will be again discovered. The worst feature of the case is that, in case

the bustle habit shall revive, no woman with a mature and penurious cast of countenance hereafter will be safe in the possession of a bustle on any terms. Her heirs-at-law and the inmates of her household will surmise that it contains treasure, and when she fares forth with the object reposing modestly on the small of her back the highwayman will be allured upon her pathway in the expectation of spoil richer than the plunder of a caravan. It is quite safe to say that the cast-off balloon attachment of Miss Delia Mc-Glenn contained more value than Barabbas harvested in any of his predatory expeditions, and enough to excite extravagant expectations in the minds of his class for a long time to come. Still, there are a number of articles of female apparel much more likely to be made the receptacle of hidden treasures. As a bank of deposit the stock ing goes far ahead of it, and so does the quilted petticoat, not to mention other textile garniture, and leaving wholly out of view the familiar teapot and other culinary articles sometimes so employed. The amount of money thus withdrawn from circulation is in the aggregate considerable, and is an injury to commerce which ought to be abated as far as possible. Now that the example of Miss McGlenn is likely to be followed by large numbers of elderly economical women on Block Island and elsewhere, it might not be a bad idea to ordain that henceforward all bustles shall be presented for examination at the Probate Court within a reasonable period following the death of their possessors. If any of them contained treasure it would thus be discovered and restored to circulation through legitimate channels, whereas, if nothing of the sort is done, large sums are likely to go into hands which have no right to them or be lost altogether. The McGlenn bustle may mark a point in legislation and policy worth remembering, and it ought to be hung up in the sub-treasury of Block Island as the example of a perfectly solvent institution that issued no annual reports and put on no financial airs, but was as sound through all the ups and downs of the Treasury and the stock market as a British guinea or a Venetian ducat. If anybody is now found to doubt the capacity of women for financial administration the McGlenn bustle ought to be a conclusive answer to them.

The fact that a bet has been made on McKin ley at odds of 3 to 1 doesn't mean that soundmoney men should abate one jot their efforts to overwhelm Bryanism.

A Michigan grain company wants to put free silver in operation at once. It offers the farmers a dollar a bushel for their wheat if they will take pay in Mexican silver dollars, which are of greater intrinsic value than ours. It tells them that so soon as the free-silver men win they can get their Mexican dollars coined into legal-tender coins, and have a lot more of them than if they got a dollar a bushel in American silver, and they are not getting any such figure. At last accounts little wheat was being trought in. The free-silver farmers begin to doubt whether silver is going to be worth so much as they have been told it would be under

If there was any way of fining the sun \$5 for scorching yesterday, the penalty ought to have been levied.

Even the tomcods and toadfish of Buzzards Bay ought to be tired of the monotonous tale of monthly deficits in the Treasury at Washington, the one for July amounting to nearly thirteen millions, while the increase of the public debt in the same time was eleven millions. There is not a bluefish, nor a squeteague, nor a bonita nor a tautog in all these waters to which the story should not now be as familiar as the chum which Thurber is wont to diffuse over the taffrail on the Presidential excursions.

Mr. Bryan, who was so anxious to stand on every plank of that platform, is now trying to get away and stand from under it.

The Boulevard should be one of the show streets of the city, but it isn't and will not be until the centre plots are beautified by the municipal gardener. Promise is made that this will soon be done, and then the thoroughfare will be a boulevard in something more than its

Senator Jones thinks he does not want the Populists to go to the negroes after all.

as abundant as he used to be in New-York. He pervades all ranks of the force. Not only are captains, lieutenants, sergeants, detectives and patrolmen included in the roll of dishonor, but it seems to take in the entire organization. Now the Civic Federation is on the track, and a searching investigation like that of the Lexow Committee is demanded, and is likely to take place without delay, the reformers there being very much in earnest, and the abuses to be rectified as intolerable as those which under the rule of Tammany so long flourished here. The Chicago reformers are likely to prove guilty as many of their scoundrels of all ranks as we did, and if they do not send more of them to Jollet than we did to Sing Sing justice will miscarry there as flagrantly as here.

A comic paper says that there are no financial problems in heaven. That is because heaven is not the habitat of persons who want to give 53 cents where they owe a dollar.

Hill and Bryan are like the two travellers in Aesop who found an axe. . Hill said: "Let us make our platform so." "Our platform?" says Bryan. "My platform, you mean. Take your old planks and be gone." Then the people grew indignant, and Bryan called out: "Let us show them how good and moderate our platform is." "Say your platform," retorts Hill. "All my 'planks I have saved for myself. Stand on your own and see how you like it."

The Board of Aldermen is at last alive to the fact that New-York will not be in the front rank of civilized communities until it has a com-

plete system of legible, attractive and durab

The Bryan Silver Club of Cantin, Ohio, 1 received a letter from its candidate saying the he is glad to know that "the silver sentiment h its growth is disregarding party ines." Her does he feel about the anti-silver settiment disregarding party lines and refusing to accept him as a good party man, and only taking him as a bushwhacker who stole into ar unguarded camp?

George Fred has decided not to resgn as vicepresident of the Young Men's Demogratic Club of Massachusetts, and declares his intention of retaining his membership in that more or less useful organization. Probably he ntends to force his fellow-members to expel hin and thus give him a taste of the persecution which he recently announced his determination to court.

"Tom" Watson has already eaten the words in which he declared that he would not accept a nomination for either place on the Populler ticket. Having done so much vice-Presidency, it will require a small amount vice-Presidency, it will require a small amount vice-Presidency it will be a small vice-Presiden ticket. Having done so much as regards the nomination for the Presidency in case it sho be thrust on him, as now seems not altogether improbable, seeing that the "Middle-of-the Road" men will have none of Sewall.

PERSONAL.

"Few men," says "The Philadelphia Record" Wednesday, "at the age of eighty-six are as hale and hearty as Robert Purvis, the prominent Abolitionist, and one of the leading colored men of the country, who celebrated his birthday yesterday. Mr. Purvis has helped to make history. He spent the early days of his life in Charleston, S. C., where he was born. His parents moved to Philadelphia with was born. His parents moved to Philadelphia while he was quite young, and so most of his education was acquired here. He afterward attended Amhers: College, but left at the close of his sopnomore year. It was then that he first took an interest in the well-hard of the colored race, which finally gained for him quite a reputation as an Abolitionist. He was one of the first signers of the declaration of antislavery in 1833, and is the only survivor of the most than sixty persons who were in attendance at that convention."

Miss Jane Harrison, of England, who is said to be Miss Jane marrison, or the degree of LL. D., has the first woman to receive the degree of LL. D., has just been made a member of the Archaed Society of Berlin.

An interesting presentation, says an Edinburgh paper, has just been made to Robert Crockett, uncle of S. R. Crockett, the Scottish author, on his retire ment after twenty-seven years' service as porter a the railway station at Castle Douglas. Th the railway station at Castle Douglas. The old gen-tleman, who is a great devourer of books, is naturally very proud of the successful career of his nephew, for whose college course in Edinburgh he managed to save enough out of his modest wages. There were many subscribers to the presentation, which took the form of a gold watch and chain.

"Madam" tells of a recent act of kindness done by the Prince of Wales. "During his recent visit to Cardiff," it says, "the Prince stopped to look at a linotype machine at the exhibition, and the operator was not at his post. When found, he was discharged on the spot. The man afterward wrote to the Prince saying that he did not mind being discharged but was greatly distressed at having caused His Royal Highness disappointment. On hearing of this the Prince at once wrote to the Mayor of Cardiff, who is also Lord Windsor, and asked him to see the proprietors of the machine and express His Royal Highness' hope that the man might be reinstated Lord Windsor conveyed the royal wishes to the mangenuine humanity that the Prince has endeare himself to us all, and made us think of him as really good fellow as well as our future ruler."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The French Government now refuses to take comtain French silver coins, among them those bearing the effigy of Charles X, Louis Philippe, and those of Napoleon III which have no laurel crown.

All That's Needed .- The proud father was fairly

All That's Needed—The provided in the speak a piece," he said.

"Good speaker, is he?"

"Good's no rame for it. Why, his teacher says he's the most precocious boy orator in the school, and in another year I expect he'll be able to stampede a Democratic convention and get most any kind of nomination that he wants."—(Chicago Post.

An English paper tells of a real Mrs. She walked into the office of the Judge of Probats and asked: "Are you the Judge of Reprobates." "I am the Judge of Probate." was the reply. "Well, that's it, I expect," quoth the lady. "You see, my husband died detested, and left me several little infidels, and I want to be appointed their executioner?

One of the first things that a child learns, in a family where there are smaller children, is to be very efficient in the management of those other children. family where there are similar to those other children. One small boy, aged three, has a sister, aged nearly two, who has a propensity for upsetting her mother's spool-basket. For this offence she has had to be corrected several times, and her harother has become aware of the enormity of the offence. Recently the mother heard a terrible uproar in her room, where the children were together, and, going in to see what was the matter, found the little girl weeping, while the boy, looking very conscious of virtue and radiant with efficiency, said: "She tipped over the 'pool-basket, mamma—but she's all 'panked"—(Boston Transcript.

A new terror is in store for epicures, namely, the "The South Wales Daily News" re-Welsh menu. cently printed the following specimen:

Pysg.

Saws Hufen a Chwewmerau Gwynbys Danteithion.
Tameidion yr Ymerhodres a Theneuon Oen

Asenau Ychgig a March ruddygl Morddwyd o Fochgis Efros a Saws o Win. Pys Gleision.

Poten Pul. Teisenau Ffrensig. Poten is. Caws.

Probably after the diner has fulshed with "caws" he begins to feel the effect. .

Heroic Measure.—The party of high-browed women was singing gladsomely, when a man, who had the appearance of having nothing to do, approached the street corner on which they stood.

"Might I inquire the occasion, miss?" he asked of the first woman whose attention he could attract.

"We have just erected a fountain with free ice water," she said. "We are trying to overthrow the rumseller."

"Miss." said the seedy man, in a voice that was

rumseller."
"Miss," said the seedy man, in a voice that was fairly husky in its earnestness, "the way to git away wit' the rumseller is not by free ice water, but by openin' a free beer fountain. That will kill din deader'n a mackerel, an' don't you forgit it."—(isdianapolis Journal.

The funeral of a workingman in Japan costs # cents unless the family wishes to have it especially fine, when it will cost as much as \$1 25. The price of a coffin is 20 cents, and the rate for cremation from 40 to 75 cents. Refreshments figure up from

On one occasion. Dr. Samuel Hanson Coze, the bishop's father, was visiting a friend at Nassau, New-Providence, one of the Bahamas. Opening a letter from his son at the breakfast table, he red the concluding sentence aloud in this wise: "And now, my dear honored father, hoping I may some day receive you in the bosom of the one true aportolic mother Church of God. I am your affectionate son, Arthur." Upon which Dr. Coxe, pere, and the son of the one affection of the one affection of the contract of the cont

At a Grand Army reunion in Cleveland the other day the Rev. George W. Pepper said:

"I became much interested in an old soldier who had lost a Government position through intem-perance. He reformed, and when Harrison was elected I resolved to secure the same position for my friend. The new President was under obligations to me, and he sent me a letter of thanks. The soldier was too modest to ask for anything, and the Congressman had recommended a good man. I asked McKinley's help. 'Yes, sir,' was in his prompt reply. I know him well. my regiment; a braver man never fought, and he shall have my help. Call upon me when you come to Washington. The candidate got the office and served honorably four years."

and served honorably four years."

"On a trip through Logan County, West Vinginia, five years ago, I sold a mountaineer his opening stock of goods for a country store," said Louis E. Rawlings, a Baltimore travelling salesman, at the Metropolitan. "He was very sanguine of success, and would have bought more than he of success, and would have bought more than he it did not make another trip through that seid in the late of the was a series out of my way to the man's store. There were out of my way to the man's store. There were out of my way to the man's store. There were out of my way to the man's store. There were out of my way to the man's store. There were salutations I said: 'Your stock is pretty low, salutations I said: 'Your stock is pretty low, 'Yana'. 'You'll want some more goods, won't you'll want won't ken that ain't the real reason. That an't he will be under the lam't have takin mor's ages, wall soil' em goods an' kep' takin' mor's ages, wall soil' em goods an' kep' takin' mor's ages, wall soil' em goods an' kep' takin' mor's ages, wall soil' em goods an' kep' takin' mor's ages, wall soil' kain't seil the lan' an' hyar I be, plury leasure.